



“ Well, then, the distress is *temporary* only ; for, I perceive, that wheat
“ is rising in price. I see, that, in Scotland, wheat is already got up to
“ *eighty shillings a quarter* ; and it is not likely that it should long keep
“ below that price in other parts of the kingdom. And, when wheat is
“ got up to eighty shillings a quarter *all over the kingdom*, I shall be glad
“ to know, where will THEN be the DISTRESS ! [Hear ! hear ! hear !
“ from all parts of the House, and the plaudits did not cease until some
“ minutes after the Noble Lord had resumed his seat.”] —PARLIAMENTARY
DEBATES, MAY, 1816.

KING'S SPEECH.

Kensington, 5th July, 1827.

THE Parliament, God and the King be praised, is prorogued ; that is to say, their talkings, their everlasting talkings, are, for a while, at least, put a stop to. Any thing, no matter what, that would effect this, must be pleasing to me ; for, to have in one's mind constantly the reflection, that one is living in the *same world* where

this everlasting talking (and *such* talking!) is going on, would, of itself, be bad enough ; but, when to this abstract misery is added the real, the practical evil of one's being *obliged to pay for this talking*, and that, too, at an enormous price, we must exclaim, as Old STERN-PATH MAN is said to have done, when he got from Castlereagh's brother the

C

[ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.]

application for a pension, "*this is too bad!*" However, they are gone, God be thanked, for a while, at any rate; and poor CANNING'S back is, for some months (unless a "late panic" should come), relieved from the pressings of the sharp knees of Burdett.

The Speech, which was not delivered by the King in person (at which no one can wonder), has one merit, and a rare one, too, if we consider the place where and the persons to whom it was spoken; and that is, the merit of *brevity*. These things are like fits of the gripes: the shorter they are the better, or rather, the less bad they are, seeing that, in their nature, in their effects, they, like fits of the gripes, are always the same. The new Minister seems to have acted, in this case, upon the old and sage rule of "least said is soonest mended"; a rule which it had been well for him if he had always observed; for, he found it, a little while ago, pretty difficult to mend his *ÆOLIAN*

speech about Portugal, though he called in printers, and pamphlet stitchers, and booksellers to his assistance! Short, however, as the Speech is, it must have *words* in it; and, if it have *words*, it is about a thousand to one that those words are not *much wiser* than they ought to be. Let us now see how this matter stands in the present case.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

1. "We are commanded by his Majesty to express to you *the satisfaction* which his Majesty feels in being enabled, by the state of the public business, to *release* you from further attendance in Parliament.

2. "His Majesty directs us to inform you, that he continues to receive from all Foreign Powers assurances of their earnest desire to cultivate relations of friendship with his Majesty; and that his Majesty's best efforts, as well as his Majesty's communications with his Allies, are unceasingly directed to the termination of existing hostilities, and to the maintenance of general peace.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

3. "His Majesty commands us to thank you for the supplies which you have granted for the service of

" the present year, and to assure you
 " that his Majesty, has given direc-
 " tions for the careful revision of the
 " financial state of the country, with
 " a view to every diminution of ex-
 " penditure, which may be found
 " consistent with the necessary de-
 " mands of the public service, and with
 " the permanent interests, good faith,
 " and honour of the nation.

" *My Lords and Gentlemen,*

4. " His Majesty is confident that
 " you participate with his Majesty
 " in the pleasure which his Majesty
 " derives from the indications of a
 " gradual revival of employment in the
 " manufacturing districts.

5. " His Majesty trusts that al-
 " though your deliberations on the
 " *Corn Laws* have not led during the
 " present Session to a permanent set-
 " tlement of that important question,
 " the consideration of it will be re-
 " sumed by you early in the ensuing
 " Session, and that such an arrange-
 " ment of it may finally be adopted
 " as shall satisfy the reasonable wishes,
 " and reconcile the substantial interests
 " of all classes of his Majesty's sub-
 " jects."

As to the *first paragraph* I can
 readily believe every word of it.
 I'll engage that the King was
 pleased to be able to " release " them
 from being assembled toge-
 ther any where near him ! Judg-
 ing from my own feelings, I do

most sincerely congratulate his
 Majesty upon having thus " re-
 leased " them, though, were I in
 his place, I should be apt, in such
 a case, to call it a *release* to my-
 self. When I was a naughty
 boy, and before the " *Imperial*
Parliament " made it BANISH-
 MENT FOR LIFE to utter a
 second time any thing " having a
 " TENDENCY to bring either
 " House of Parliament into CON-
 " TEMPT " ; before this law was
 passed ; before CANNING with his
 new edition of his *Æolian* speech
 sent to France ; before BURDETT
 with knees in CANNING'S back ;
 before all of the Members sat
protected against an expression of
public contempt by a law to ba-
 nish their constituents for life ;
 before the " *march of mind* "
 had brought us to this state of
 freedom under " a liberal admi-
 nistration " ; before this dawn, or,
 rather, broad day-light, of " *libe-*
rality," I used to say, and to
 stand to it, that I would be bound,
 that, by *straining a string across*
the road, at Hyde Park corner,

at Tyburn turnpike, at White-chapel, at Bishopsgate turnpike, at the Bricklayers' Arms, or at Kennington Cross; that I would be bound, that, by thus straining a string at either of these places, during three hours of any day in the week (Sunday excepted); that, by thus simply straining a string across either of these roads, I would forfeit my life, if I did not catch by the legs a lot of men equal in number to that of those people down at Westminster, and **FITTER TO MAKE LAWS.**

I used to say this, or, rather, to write this, when I was in America, under the influence of that wild and irregular air. When I came back; MUM! But, faith this would not do. "None of your mum," said the assembled sages of 1819, who, in order to put down the Register; in order, as CANNING said, to "EXTIN-

**"GUISH THE ACCURSED
"TORCH OF DISCORD
"FOR EVER,"** passed the banishment bill; and (dear, good, wise, and just assembled sages!)

who passed *Peel's Bill*, in order to **EXTINGUISH THEMSELVES!** So that, there they are now with Peel's Bill and other bills of their own hatching and passing; there they are with these bills at work, constantly at work, *stripping them of their estates*; there they are with laws to keep corn out of the country, lest its coming in should make their corn too abundant, and with other laws *to tax themselves to send away the mouths* that would eat their corn! There they are with laws (all of their own making) calling on them to pay for borrowed money at double the rate, that, in reality, they contracted to pay for it. There they are, paying a thundering standing army in time of peace, who may, at any time, be employed to compel themselves to pay for this borrowed money to their last acre. There they are, having recently passed a law, the carrying of which into full effect must of necessity leave them not one square inch of land in less than five years. There they are;

here they sit; they sit and talk (good God, how they do talk!); there they sit and call one another *Noble Lords*, and *Noble and Learned Lords*, and *Honourable and Right Honourable Gentlemen*, and *Honourable and Learned and Right Honourable and Learned Gentlemen*; and on they go in this pompous style, just as if no money had ever been borrowed by them; just as if there were *no Debt*; just as if there were *no panics*; just as if there were *no small-note bills*; just as if they felt conscious of nothing but of the efficacy of that famous bill, which *banishes us for life*, if we dare utter that which has a **TENDENCY**, even a **TENDENCY**, to bring them into **CONTEMPT**!

There now, go your ways, my "noble" and "learned" Lords and "honourable" and "right honourable" and "*learned*" gentlemen: go your ways, and challenge the world, as you safely may, to produce the *equal* of you. People may talk as long as they like about "*orders*" and "*ranks*" and "*constitutions*"; but, until they can find me a body of men, be they called what they may, who pass laws to keep foreign corn out of the country lest their own corn *should become too cheap*, and who, *at the same time*, pass laws to *tax themselves*, in order to *send away mouths* from the country; until you can find me another body of men capable of these things, whether such body of men be *caught by the legs*, or not; until you can find me, any where upon the face of the whole earth, any other set of two-legged beings and without feathers, adequate to exploits like this; until you can do this, I say, hold your tongue; look at, or, rather, as more of a piece, *stare* at this body with all the eyes you have; but, **MUM**, mind! Not a word about the *string across the road*! Remember the words "*banishment for life*." The late Lord Chancellor (good and kind old man!) said, they had "**SPOILED the Bill**" by changing the punishment from **TRANSPORTA-**

TION to BANISHMENT!

Dear old gentleman! Aye, aye, *Peel's Bill*, that great softener of the hoofs and pruner of the claws of the THING; Peel's Bill, though it was, indeed, *then in existence*, was in its pap-taking state. It was only about a quarter of a year old; just perched up on the knee of Daddy Peel, and had begun to be [chucked under the chin by god-papa, Canning. So that our honourables and right-honourables and *learneds* had, at that time, not felt any of its mollifying effects; and they thought it was being *indulgent* to us in the extreme, to banish us, and not transport us, for uttering words "having a TENDENCY to bring either house of parliament into CONTEMPT"! Against all contempt, therefore, they now sit *protected by a law of their own making*; Canning said, when some one moved for this law to die in *five years*, "No: I will EXTINGUISH the accursed torch of discord FOR EVER!" Poor Æolus! I will

pledge him a pottle, that he will be extinguished himself first; and, as to *the Houses*, they, in Peel's Bill, passed a law *to extinguish themselves*.

The *second paragraph* of this speech contains that which seems now to have become a necessary part of every speech of this sort, just as "provided," and "be it enacted," and the like, are necessary in an act of parliament. Every thing that is asserted in a king's speech *ought to be true*; and, if this 2nd paragraph contains *truth*, just let us see a little what sort of communications must be going on every *half year*, between the King and foreign powers. He says, that he "*continues to receive from ALL foreign powers assurances of their earnest desire to cultivate relations of friendship with his Majesty*." Bless their loving hearts! what *all* of them!

Come, come! None of your Æolian, slap-dash work. He receives these assurances *twice a year* (for he talks of them in every

speech): and HOW, WHY, WHEREFORE? *Apropos de quoi?* as the French would ask. Does he send, half yearly, to ask "all" foreign powers whether they have a desire to "*cultivate relations of friendship*" with him? These words are senseless verbiage; but, no matter: we know their meaning. Does he, then, send to all the powers to ask them this, twice a year? Or do all the powers, knowing the times of the year when he stands in need of these *assurances*, send them to him without his asking for them? One or the other it must be; for we dare not suppose, that the assertion is *a lie*; and yet a lie it must be, unless one or the other of these two modes of getting at the "*assurances*" be in practice. And, if either really be in practice, what a droll sort of intercourse it is! What would you, reader, of from twenty to thirty, say to a sweetheart who should be sending a special message every week or two to ask whether you have an earnest desire to

"*cultivate the relations of friendship*" with her? Why, you would say, that she was a teasing, worrying, suspicious, tormenting devil; and that the sooner you broke off with her the better; for that to have "*relations*" with her *for life* would be to doom yourself to a hell upon earth. To "*receive the assurances*" in the other way; that is to say, for the lover to receive, by special messenger, weekly or so, coming voluntarily, from his mistress, wholly *unasked for*, renewed "*assurances*" of her love: this, to be sure, would be less unpleasant than the accursed worrying above mentioned; but, I much question, whether the general experience of lovers, or of diplomatists, would warrant the drawing of any very favourable conclusion from such frequent and wholly uncalled for assurances. This I know, that, when I was a young man, whenever I had the misfortune to "*receive*" any of these uncalled for "*assurances*" (too much in fashion amongst the *Yankee girls*), I invariably began

to look out for a *successor* to the giver of such assurances. And, were I a minister of state, assurances of such a nature, and so given, would make me not only suspect the sincerity of, but resolve not to trust, the party giving such assurances.

In short, nothing can be, in my opinion, more childish, more senseless, more unworthy of a king, than this eternal talk about assurances of friendship, received by the King from ALL foreign nations. It is a thing *quite new*; it is *mean* in the extreme; it is, in short, *contemptible* to the last degree; but, it squares very well with *Corn-Bills* and *Emigration-Bills*, and with the present mode of *filling the seats in parliament*: and, therefore, let it go on to the end of the chapter.

The *third paragraph* tells us of directions which the King *has* given for a "*careful revision of the financial state of the country.*" Indeed! Well, come, then; these people who will *banish* us, if we utter any thing that has a

tendency to bring them into contempt; these people, who have not been brought together after having been *caught by the legs*; these people, under *royal direction*, are now, then, in *good earnest*, about to put our money affairs to rights! Ah! dear souls, you that *passed Peel's Bill* in 1819, and that *unpassed* it in 1822, and *re-passed* it in 1826; do, dear souls, set to work now, under kingly authority; and do pray tell us how much wheat 3s. 9d. will buy in March 1829! But, I am going too fast. The Commissioners tell us, that this "revision of the financial state" is with a view to a **DIMINUTION of EXPENDITURE**. "Blessed men!" (as Harry VIII. said to CRANMER, when the latter had discovered *law and religion* to authorise him to marry his own daughter) Blessed men! "**A DIMINUTION of EXPENDITURE**!" Sweet sound! It comes to our ears a little broken, and rendered rather feebler than one could wish by the qualification of, "con-

sistent with the *necessary demands* of the *public service*; the *permanent interests* of the nation; the *good faith* of the nation;” what more yet? yes, “the *honour* of the nation”! Oh! the Devil! Not one farthing of diminution will there be, if this be the case. To what department, now, for instance, will the wise men put down the expenditure in *pulling down new palaces*, and *making other new ones* in their stead? To what department will the expenditure in making *triumphal arches* to record a war that cost a thousand millions of money in Debt and another in Taxes; a war that saw the *naval* battles of Champlain and Ontario, and the *military* battles of Chipewah, Plattsburgh, and New Orleans; to what department will this *building expenditure* be placed? Will it come under *public service*, *permanent interests*, *good faith*, or *honour*? I know what department the expenditure and the buildings too will come under, before many years have elapsed, but it would be useless to name it now.

This paragraph alludes to that “*finance committee*,” of which there has been so much talk, and which is to sit next session of parliament. Bravo! We are now to see then; and, I am convinced, that we shall see, that the system is now got into the very hands to deal with it as it ought to be dealt with. One may see, that Mr. MABERLY is getting the sharp point, or, to make my metaphor more plain, the *needle* of his genius into the *fleshy part* of the system; and, really, I do hope, that he will apply the *shears* to some tune, when he comes to the affair of expenditure. If he should do this, what an *outcry* there will be! But, the truth is, that, to do us any good, any real good, the vermin that feed on our earnings, that come and snatch the labourer’s half-meal from his board; these vermin must be put an end to in masses; Mr. MABERLY must, as the Dean of Saint Patrick says, get rid of them,

“Quick as a tailor cracks a loose.”

Nothing short of this will do us

any good ; and, if this *be* done, it will be done *without being intended* ; and this is possible enough ; for there will be Canning, who, a little while ago, said that he was wholly ignorant of the matter ; and there will be the *Patina* gentleman ; and there will be Huskisson, Prosperity Robinson, Tierney, Maberly and Sturges ; and there will be the Westerns, and the Attwoods ; and there (good God !) is even *Burdett* beginning to have *his* schemes of finance ; and there, to crown the whole, or, rather, drown the whole, will be Brougham, who is the *at-all* of the THING. The projects that will, in all probability, come forth from this confused mass of conceits will confound the nation ; and there is a fair chance that some scheme or other, emanating from this source, will put the *match*, which is all that is now wanted to send the paper-system into the air.

The 4th paragraph tells us, that the King is *pleased* to see "*indications* of a gradual revival

" of employment in the manufacturing districts." The King ought to have been told, that there never was any *want of employment* : the want was, *want of money to pay for employment*. Just so with the farmers : they could *employ all the people in the villages* ; but they have *not money to pay them sufficient wages for them to live on those wages*, and the farmers thus want sufficient money, because the *taxgatherers of various sorts* take away the money which *ought to remain for the working people*. The King ought to have been told this ; and if he had been told this, he would not have suffered these Commissioners to say that he saw "*indications of a revival of employment*." He sees no indication of *a revival of sufficient wages* ; and that is what he never will see, unless the paper-money be put out again in bales, or, unless more than half the present taxes be taken off.

The 5th paragraph tells us, that a "*permanent settlement*,"

has not been made this session, as to the **CORN LAWS**, but, that the King trusts, that this will be done, early in the next session. He means, then, of course, to fix the value of the money, in which the corn is to be bought and in which the corn duties are to be paid? And, I can tell the King this; namely, that he cannot fix the value of that money, until all the one-pound notes be gone. If the present paper-money law stand and go into full effect, the money will keep on rising in value until April 1829. If the present paper-money law be changed so as to let out more paper-money; then the money of the country will keep on falling in value. So that were not this called a *King's Speech*, I would say, that it talks most miserable nonsense, when it seems to lament that a *permanent settlement*, on this subject, has not been made.

Suppose, for instance, the money so rise in value, that English wheat would be worth only 4s. a bushel. Then no foreign wheat

could come, the duty would be so high in nominal amount, and so additionally high also in the real amount. Let the money fall so much in value as to make our wheat worth 12s. or 15s. a bushel. Then the ports are open, without any duty at all. And this, it will be observed, without any reference to the amount of the harvest. Is it not, then, something very much like *thoughtlessness* to talk at this rate about a "permanent settlement" of that which is to depend on the value of money, when the value of the money itself is not settled?

All, however, seems to be a sort of half-craziness that comes in contact with this subject. The landowners *see their estates going*; they think that a *Corn-Bill* will save the estates; and they cling to it, as a child to the mother's breast: they really seem, some of them, as if they could shed the blood of any one that would take this *Corn-Bill* from them. They would seem to me to have been, for a good while, LOOK-

ING AT the Debt with eyes as longing as those with which a sad dog of a boy ever looked at the early, striped apples, over the hedge, or paling, of an orchard. But Sir JAMES GRAHAM, BARONET, descendant of "JOHN with the bright sword," having gone beyond *looks* ; having asserted his right to a third of the fruit ; having climbed the paling, and almost begun to gather ; this Baronet having thus proceeded, and having got so kicked and cuffed, so beaten and bruized, so reproached by some and laughed at by others, so completely kicked out of the orchard and laid sprawling by the way side ; this dreadful example having been furnished them, the rest of the land-owners now turn their eyes from the Debt as an egg-sucking dog does from a shell, after he has had a coal of fire got into his jaws under such a guise. They look no longer towards the Debt, and now rely wholly on the *Corn Bill*. The *biggest* of the landowners are also, by themselves or relations, the

principal placemen, pensioners, sinecure men, women, and children ; they are, in this way, great *tax-eaters*. It will not, therefore, suit them to take off the taxes to any considerable amount. In this dilemma, they fly for refuge to a Corn-Bill. And to know, that they will, in the end, find no refuge here ; to tell them that I know it ; to hold my pen up into their faces and to tell their fortunes thus, forms the greatest, the very greatest, pleasure of the life of

WM. COBBETT.

" ROMAN SENATOR " !

IN consequence of the request, made in the last Register, that some one would have the goodness to send me that paper of BOTT SMITH of Liverpool, in which the " Roman Senator " had, as I supposed, employed his ingenuity to mitigate the flagrant disgrace that BURDETT suffered from his party having been, *on his own dunghill*,

actually defeated by my party, though I had not used any means whatever to get friends together, and had not even spoken to any one for the purpose: in consequence of this request, so many of Bott's beastly papers have been sent me, that I conceited this morning, that my study (though in a garden and with all sorts of sweet herbs growing just close to it) began to *smell*. So, "with your leave," said I, "old swaggy Bott!" And, away went the whole bundle of his beastly papers, whither I neither knew nor cared; but out of my sight, and beyond my smell, at any rate. "Cousin John," the "Roman Senator," seems to have gone back to the young WEN quite chop-fallen. Devil of a word does he say about the "PURITY DINNER"; but contents himself with handing over to Old Swaggy Bott a very miserable garbling of what he found in the bundle of stuff that was put together by the skew-mouthed, time-serving Irish fellow, who always seems to be

either half-ideot or half-drunk, but who gave, at Prestou, ample proof, that appearances may deceive; for, he there convinced us all, that he was *more liar* than fool or drunkard, though he had in his happy habits and character, a pretty good portion of the two latter. From the heap of stuff that this twist-mouthed fellow would, doubtless, call his "*report*," a sort of abridgment appears to have been made and sent down by "Cousin John," the "Senator," whom we may, I think, call "*Mawworm*" Smith, the Mawworm being *first cousin* to the Bott, the former feeding on the results of the *mastication*, while (as even the boys in the streets of Liverpool know) the latter feeds on the results of the *digestion*; and, I dare say (so skilful and true is nature in her teachings), that if these two foolish and conceited and impudent fellows had to talk about a *negotiation*, MAWWORM would stick to the *preliminaries*, while BOTT would get, with all possible

speed, to the *ultimatum*. The "SENATOR" appears to have been wholly out of spirits at the result of the dinner. Doctors know how dangerous a sudden check to perspiration is, and, generally, how fatal all forcible re-tensions are. But, no idea have Doctors; Doctor's affairs are all child's play, when compared with the effects of a *sudden check* given to the forth-coming sounds of an orator like senator Maw-worm. He, in his account, never notices the *row*, and the *vain attempt to put me out of the room*. So that, if possible, he would have prevented the truth from coming out; but, that was impossible; so that the great, hulky, crescent-bellied, broad and white-faced fellow seems to have, this time, got his hair curled to no manner of purpose. Only think, reader, of a hulky thing like this going to grand balls in the dress of, and personating, a "Roman Senator!" Is it not, when such things can be; when a man like this can be looked upon as *superior* to so useful a labourer as a shoe-black; is it not, when things come to this, natural, and even desirable, that a *convulsion of some sort should come to shake to pieces* such a damned mass of violations of the laws of nature. This fellow was manifestly made expressly to wear a porter's *knot*, or to carry a *hod*. Our Catholic ancestors, who knew how to keep people in their proper places, and who took care that subordination to superiors should be rewarded by a belly-full, would have fed this fellow well; they would have put plenty of bread, bacon and beer into him; but, they would have had some sweat out of him in return. They would have *Roman-senatored* him with a good *tickler* over his shoulders. Aye; and something very much like their sway and their maxims, as to such fellows as this, must come again; or, this country will become the most miserable on earth, poor Ireland always excepted.

PROTESTANT
"REFORMATION."

THIS work, as far as the *History* of the event was concerned, has been finished for some time. It consists of 16 Numbers, making *one volume* of 384 pages, very close print, price, in boards, 4s. 6d. But, I have now to speak of the SECOND PART, long promised, and now printed. The FIRST PART has been translated into French at Paris, and there published; into *Italian*, at Rome, and there published; into *Spanish* in North America, and there published, to send to South America and to Spain; into *German*, at Geneva, and there published; and, two distinct editions, in *English*, both *stereotyped*, have been published in the United States of America, where, as I am informed, the sale and circulation have surpassed those of *any book ever printed in that country*, the *Bib* only excepted.

I have, in England, sold, on an average of the numbers, above, I should suppose, *forty thousand copies*. So that, as there are 16 Numbers, and as each Number is a separate pamphlet, I have, in this way, printed and sold, actually sold, *more than half a million of pamphlets*. When will all the Bishops, Pries's, and Deacons do half, or, indeed, a thousandth part of so much as that! The PRINT that I have put forth *from my own shop*, in defence of the basely and brutally treated Catholics, is equal, in superficial extent, to EIGHTY ENGLISH STATUTE ACRES AND SIXTY-SEVEN RODS! To be sure the Catholics of the present day will all be in a fair way of going to the Devil, if they do not club their spare shillings, and give me *a good fat farm of this extent*! I have a notion of applying to the Pope to *command* them to give me Peter-pence for the rest of my life, a thing far more reasonable than it was for

the silly Irish Catholics to heap their money upon that GRATTAN, who repaid them by being the author of the first *sunset and sunrise Bill*! But, I am afraid, that LAWYER BUTLER, who told Mr. WHEELER in the Catholic Meeting, in 1824, that *he would almost go down upon his knees to him, if he would but withdraw the motion that he had made for presenting me with Lingard's History*; I am afraid, that I should have the opposition of this old scrabbling gabbling, rabbling, snaveling lawyer; I am afraid that I should have his opposition, not, indeed, with the *Pope*, for the Pope would see through the old scrabbler in quick time. However, I have what is infinitely more valuable, in my view, than the eighty acres of fat land; and that is a firm conviction, that I have, in this work of mine, got together *the materials for, and laid the sure foundation of, measures for PUTTING DOWN BY LAW* that body of Protestant Parsons, who were (from the causes and in the man-

ner that I have recorded) by **LAW ESTABLISHED**. This, **THIS** is my reward. I want to see this phalanx *legally* broken up and dispersed; to see it utterly abated; to see it be no more; to see the world without this body in it; to see this blessed change caused to be by due course of law; and to see some half score of those who have been thus abated, *looking at me, grinding their teeth, and execrating me as the cause of their abasement*.

But, in this volume of 16 numbers, of which I have just spoken, the job was, really, hardly *half done*: or, there remained, at least, a great deal to do. This is now done in the **SECOND PART**, which consists of 270 pages of close print, and which, bound in boards, will be sold at 3s. 6d. making the **TWO PARTS, in 2 volumes, EIGHTSHILLINGS**. This second part contains an account of all the **PLUNDER**. It ought to be called, the **PROTESTANT DOOMSDAY BOOK**. This part may be had

separately from the first part; or the first part *separately* from this. The two parts ought to go together, seeing that they mutually explain; but, still the parts have been printed to be bound up separately, and, of course, to be sold separately; and, indeed, it would have been rather *sharp work* to compel the purchasers of the first part to *purchase it again*, or else to prevent them from having the second part.

Next Saturday, the 14th instant, the *Second Part*, as aforementioned, will be published. It is entitled: "THE PROTESTANT REFORMATION," PART SECOND, containing a "List of the ABBEYS, PRIORIES, NUNNERIES, HOSPITALS, and other RELIGIOUS FOUNDATIONS, in England and Wales, and in Ireland, confiscated, seized on, or alienated, by the "Reformation" sovereigns and parliaments." This is a matter of so much importance, that I shall, *next week*, publish in the *Register*, the *Introduction to this second volume*. Here,

here, **HERE**, my readers, in this volume, you will find proof of the fact, that, when we, in the *County of Norfolk*, prayed for the application of *Church Property* to the liquidation of the debt, we knew very well *what we were at!* The first PART contains a *history of the plundering*: the 2nd PART will show us *what the plunder was*, what it was *worth*, what it would have been *worth now*, and, generally, **WHO GOT IT**. You will here find, that we were not such mere "*chaw-bacons*" as Daddy Coke and his "enlightened" companions took us for; or, at any rate, that, if *chaw-bacons* we were, and, of course, are, we know *whither to go* for the means of paying off a considerable part, at least, of the fundholders, and that, too, in a manner different from that recommended by SIR JAMES GRAHAM, descendant of "John of the bright sword." Here, in this little book, is the *true mine*. Make proper use of the information which this book contains, and all

will be adjusted before next Lady-day.

SPITALFIELDS PETITION.

WE have seen, that the Lords Commissioners, in their Speech to the Parliament, speak of the *re-
cival of prosperity* amongst the manufacturers. Read the Petition, presented on the part of those of Spitalfields, and that, too, so lately as in the *month of May*. Strong as is their description on their sufferings, I do not believe, that it comes up to the reality. Human nature can hardly support what they have to endure; and yet, unless that change take place which they so earnestly, and, indeed, so justly, and with so much eloquence, pray for, they will have to endure still deeper degradation and sufferings still more severe. They mention several immediate causes of their suffering; but, they, with great propriety, because with perfect truth, trace the

whole to the one great cause, a want of a REFORM in the *People's House of Parliament*. LORD JOHN RUSSELL and Mr. BROUGHAM asserted, when they joined CANNING, that the *people* were become COOL in the cause of Reform; and the former said, that the seeing of *this coolness* had made him resolve *not to bring the question forward again!* Dear, good man! Cool indeed they were as to *his sort* of Reform. But, they are by no means "*cool*" as to a *real* Reform, which has been prayed for most earnestly in every Petition that has come from the working classes, during this session that has just now closed. When we consider the deplorable state of those industrious Petitioners, we are ready to exclaim with indignation: What! *separate, and do nothing for them!* But, what *could* the Parliament do? It might, indeed, have let in Foreign Corn without duty; but, that would have given only partial and temporary relief; and, nothing that can be done, will give any real

and durable relief, short of taking off *more than half the present taxes*; and that can never be done without a real *Parliamentary Reform*. So that, to this we come at last: *without Reform there is no remedy*. I now insert the Petition: common humanity, without any other motive, would demand it at my hands. If we cannot assist these our unhappy countrymen, it is, at any rate, our duty, when we are able, to make their sufferings known.

To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the Journeymen Engine Silk-weavers, of Spitalfields, and its vicinity, assembled this day of May, 1827.

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

That your Petitioners, with the most poignant and overwhelming grief, are constrained to approach your Honourable House, and firmly and temperately lay before it, the

dreadful misery and wretchedness, under which they have so long suffered, and still continue to suffer, all the distressing and increasing privations of poverty.

That in consequence of the unparalleled *low wages* paid to your Petitioners for their labour, (owing to the conflicting and incessant competition in the market, and want of trade,) they, with all their toil and economy, are daily sinking deeper and deeper in enthrallment and distress; their little property of furniture and apparel (the produce of long and hard-earned industry), are either pledged, or made away with, to preserve a bare and wretched existence for themselves and families. (Rent and clothing are out of the question.) There is, therefore, nothing but the dismal and humiliating prospect before them, of a still worse degradation and misery, —craving for alms at a poor-house, where all sorts of unmerited reproaches are heaped upon the unfortunate, by a set of petty, insolent, and domineering officers in authority, and treated worse than dogs; and after all, a wretched and scanty relief is hardly afforded to appli-

cants, which is wholly inadequate to protract even their miserable existence.

Your Petitioners' situation is become truly melancholy, and heart-rending; they are pressed down to the lowest ebb of misery and degradation, through such alarming and overbearing reduction of wages.

When your Petitioners compare their wretched and degraded state, to the West India negroes, the situation of those unfortunate creatures, in point of comfort, appears to be far preferable to that in which your Petitioners are so unhappily placed.

Your Petitioners are urgently and imperatively compelled to observe, that the demoralizing and evil effects produced by the well-known dreadful and all-devouring "system" is horrible to contemplate! The fact must be notorious to your Honourable House, that in proportion as poverty increases, so does crime increase! Thousands upon thousands has it sacrificed and ruined, and brought to beggary and starvation! Had their forefathers been told that their offspring would have been reduced to such a state of misery and degradation, they would have re-

garded the prediction as a proof of insanity! From step to step your Petitioners have been oppressed and goaded by poverty, through such incessant and monstrous inroads on their rights and comforts, that they are now fast approaching to the climax of the most horrible degradation and misery!—To recite the dreadful privations and sufferings of your unhappy Petitioners would be in vain, they are now become insupportable, and almost past all endurance.

Thus, alas! have your industrious and peaceable Petitioners been impoverished, degraded, and oppressed! They have but little hope of bettering their forlorn and miserable condition, but through a change, a happy change of that most abominable "system," which has for so long time past, paralyzed all their efforts, and daily continues to rob them of the fruits of their hard-earned industry. If this destructive system go on much longer, distress, the most unparalleled distress, must be the inevitable and final result. A dismal prospect, indeed, will, therefore, be in reserve, to perfect the acme of misery and wretchedness, for a peo-

ple renowned for industry, and once the best fed, best clothed, and most free upon the face of the earth.

O! horrible and accursed SYSTEM! Horror of all horrors, that can cause actual starvation of thousands in the midst of plenty!

Your Petitioners cannot disguise the fact from your Honourable House, that they can scarcely stir a step, without beholding miserable starving faces (mere walking skeletons) with bodies covered with rags!—Can such a dreadful state of things be borne patiently? Are the gentry to enjoy silently their luxuries, while their industrious and ingenious fellow-creatures are starving?—It is now openly avowed, that the sacred virtue, *Honesty*, is held in no more estimation than a mere bugbear, or the sound of tinkling brass: while the voracious *system of excessive taxation*, and its *unjust and profligate expenditure*; together with the *ruinous paper currency*, *cruel and oppressive corn laws*, and that unnatural and monstrous overgrown *debt*, called *national*, continue to exist,—they devour, with unrelenting rapacity, the greatest part of the produce of

your Petitioners' paltry, but hard-earned labour.

The distress under which your Petitioners have been so long suffering, and still continue to suffer, is unexampled in the history of this country, and it must be apparent to your Honourable House, that it is rapidly involving the industrious classes of the community in immediate and irretrievable ruin.

Your Petitioners are well aware, that the misery of the times in which they live is not caused by any visitation of Providence, nor has it been occasioned by any accidental combination of circumstances, physical or moral. It is the result, the natural result of laws emanating from your Honourable House, such having arisen solely from the want of a fair and equal representation of the people in your Honourable House; and that therefore your Petitioners most earnestly and urgently implore your Honourable House, in its wisdom and clemency, to do something (and that promptly) to benefit their unhappy and wretched condition.

By reduction following reduction, your Petitioners' productive labour scarcely yields them any profit, in-

asmuch as it is so inadequate that it will barely procure them a miserable existence."

Your Petitioners most earnestly and respectfully entreat your Honourable House (for the protection and security of their trade, and to prevent, in future, such alarming and shameful recurrence of repeated reduction of their wages) to grant them an act, by which the misery of your Petitioners will, in some degree, be alleviated; to enable them, at any time, to enforce the minority, by means of a majority of the masters belonging to their trade; to meet such masters by a committee or deputation, and to agree to a rate of wages, to be paid by *all* the masters, from time to time, as occasion may require. Such regulation to be made as binding the *whole* of the masters, before any two magistrates of the county or district that may be appointed.

Your Petitioners further most seriously and impressively entreat your Honourable House, to adopt such necessary and prompt means, which in its wisdom may deem meet, to cause a *repeal* of the *Corn-Laws*; another most dreadful and aggravating evil,

under which your Petitioners most bitterly suffer. The cruel operation of these laws, causing a tax upon bread, is the most odious of all taxes; that it is not necessary, nor does his Majesty's Government derive any support from it; that it has ample means without a tax upon bread; that it is a tax upon the poor to add to the immense wealth of the landed proprietors, and therefore, cannot be equalled by any other act of injustice. As the rich would not endure a tax upon property, so the poor ought not to endure a tax upon bread.

Your Petitioners, moreover, earnestly entreat and implore your Honourable House, at this trying and critical juncture, by all possible and equitable means, to cause an efficient *retrenchment* in the *public expenditure*,—abolish *all useless sinecures, grants, and pensions*; effect a suitable and economical *reduction* of what is termed the *national debt*, and an equitable adjustment of all other contracts; for, owing to such excessive and ruinous taxation upon their food, and almost all the other indispensable articles of consumption, the miserable low wages which they receive

will not, with the greatest frugality and economy, purchase *scarcely any* of the ordinary necessities of life; and consequently they are stripped almost destitute of the greatest part of the principal and absolute means of subsistence.—What a strange and enviable contrast is exemplified by the fact, that a *single horse belonging to a dragoon devours the value of more food in two days than a family of seven or eight children, with man and wife, have to exist upon for upwards of a week.*

Lastly, your Petitioners deem it a duty irresistibly imposed upon them to once more earnestly and most urgently entreat your Honourable House, at this alarming and afflicting crisis, to take into its early and serious consideration, to institute the best means to accomplish that most important and desirable of all requests, namely, an effectual and real *Reform* in your Honourable House, the want of which has been the principal cause of the wretched and miserable state of your Petitioners. From the want of that most indispensable and needful *Reform*, has originated all their grievances; it is the last hope by

which your Petitioners expect an effectual relief and rescue from that miserable and wretched condition in which they have been so long suffering, and still continue to suffer.

Your Petitioners, therefore, most fervently hope and trust, that your Honourable House will seriously and zealously exert itself to apply a *remedy* for the numerous and dreadful evils, which afflict this unhappy country. For, without the immediate accomplishment of that most necessary and proper *reform*, your Petitioners are convinced that this once happy land must be inevitably sunk into dreadful anarchy and confusion!—Had the people at large been fairly and faithfully represented in your Honourable House, they never would have been plunged into such a horrible state of misery, degradation and wretchedness, unknown in the history of mankind.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c. &c. &c.

"MR. BROUGHAM

AT

LIVERPOOL."

IN consequence of the request put into the last Register, friends have sent me several copies of BOTTY SMITH'S paper, containing the authorized report of this lawyer's speech, at the dinner given to him by some very great fools. The speech is full of as arrant trash as ever was, as far as I remember, uttered in public by this same speech-maker; and that is saying a great deal; for I, who have had my eye upon him from the hour he first invaded England, have hardly ever heard him *loud* in behalf of anything which had common sense in it. He invaded this devoted country, along with HORNER and several others, in, or

about, 1804. The whole band were warmed into hope and activity by poor Fox and his deplorable ministry, in 1806, when *solemn* Grenville, our famous *Auditor of the Exchequer*, took a fancy to HORNER, and set him up for a law-giver. HORNER was a poor, soft thing, and was *set on* to work, when he figured in the Bullion-Committee in 1810 and 1811. My readers who read the stuff called *Debates*, have seen what a *lamentation* has been set up (by both sides) about this HORNER, who died, it seems, *abroad*, before the birth of PEELE'S first-born Bill. Oh! this HORNER was *such a loss to the country*. Now, what it might be, as a mere barker at the bar, I cannot say, and the matter is of no more consequence *to the nation*, than is that of the barking of any shepherd's dog upon Salisbury Plain: but, as a *politician*;

as a man to have to do with measures affecting the people at large, a more empty-headed thing never existed. By its own wriggings and creepings, and by the shoving forward of some of the Borough-men, he got to be CHAIRMAN OF THE BULLION COMMITTEE; and, in that capacity, he signed a REPORT, which he defended by a speech enough to weary and disgust Job himself, which Report proposed to the Parliament to pass a law to *cause cash-payments to be resumed in 1813, even though the war should continue!* Experience has amply proved how stupid, how mad, how unjust, how ruinous, how convulsion-producing, such a measure must have been. *Experience* has amply proved this; and, it is well known to the public, that *I, at the time, and before the Report was taken into consideration, proved, in*

print, that such a measure would produce such effects. Yet, we are to hear *lamentations* about the *loss*, the loss which *the nation* has sustained, in the death of a poor, empty-headed man like this! Our friend BROUGHAM is, I am ready to allow, a piece of goods very different from this. He is not a dull, heavy thing, like HORNER. He has entertainment in him; and though he chops about like the wind in March, and pops in and out like the sun in April; though he white frost in the morning, hail at ten, rain at twelve, sultry heat at three, snow at six, and black frost at midnight; though he boxes the compass and goes through all the degrees of the thermometer every twenty-four, or, at most, forty-eight hours; still he has *amusement* in him; he has *life*, and that is a great thing with me, who hate your *solemn*

lives, who seem to think that their beholders will infer wisdom from the screwing up of their lips. There is, however, a *medium* in all things, except in your *professed talkers*, who are absolutely without any measure or conscience, when once they get *a-going*. Thus it appears to have been upon the present occasion. However, I shall examine this speech, as soon as I have room; and shall endeavour to give this very rank plant a "*twist down*" again.

I HAVE, during the last three months, had (and *have yet*) for sale, at my shop, No. 183, Fleet Street, KIDNEY BEANS, or, as some call them, FRENCH BEANS, which I have received from America this year. I have said a great deal in praise of these beans, and especially as to their *earliness*. I have, this year, made *trial* of them. I gathered a good dish (quite fit to gather) on Tuesday last, the 3rd of July; and I might have gathered them on the preceding Saturday, the 30th of June, which is full *seven days earlier* than I have ever before gathered kidney beans in the *natural ground*; though I have taken infinite pains about the matter before, and have taken very little pains about it now, and though this is by no means an early year. I shall try (and I have no doubt of success) to have a crop of these beans in the fall, *from seed of this summer's produce*. As to *quality and quantity* also, I think these beans far exceed all other dwarf beans: they do, as far as my observation has gone, at any rate. I ascribe the extraordinary *earliness* principally to the circumstance of the seed hav-

ing been grown in a *hot country*. It is larger, heavier, more hard; in short, more perfect than the seed that is grown here, or in any cold country.—I have two sorts of these beans, the *yellow* and the *speckled*; both *dwarf*; the yellow the *earliest*, but the speckled continues to bear longest.

TULIP-TREE WOOD.

A CONSIDERABLE part of this wood is *sold*. The remainder may be seen as before, at my house, at Kensington. Some of the planks are, I understand, *not*

quite two and a half inches thick. Gentlemen who make application, will please to take notice for themselves of the thickness of the plank, and make their bargain accordingly. I fixed my price upon the supposition and upon my belief that the whole of the planks were two inches and a half thick. Any thing that the remaining planks are thinner than that, I am willing to make an abatement for. There were 1,580 feet of plank. There are about 400, or between 400 and 450 feet left.

MARKETS.

Average Prices of CORN throughout ENGLAND, for the week ending June 22.

Per Quarter.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat ..	59	10	Rye	43	0
Barley ..	42	2	Beans ...	50	10
Oats	29	4	Pease ...	43	7

Total Quantity of Corn returned as Sold in the Maritime Districts, for the week ended June 22.

	Qrs.		Qrs.
Wheat ..	30,975	Rye	265
Barley ..	2,056	Beans ..	670
Oats ...	4,658	Pease	131

Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.

Quantities and Prices of British Corn, &c. sold and delivered in this Market, during the week ended Saturday, June 23.

	Qrs.	£.	s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat..	4,429 for 13,991	3	8	Average	63	2	
Barley..	827 ..	1,803	9	9	43	7	
Oats..	2,773 ..	4,157	2	11	29	10	
Rye....	0 ..	0	0	0	0	0	
Beans..	418 ..	1,081	0	3	51	8	
Pease ..	96 ..	238	6	9	49	7	

Friday, June 29.—The arrivals of this week of English Grain are tolerably good, and of Foreign Oats extremely large. Wheat is very dull in sale, at Monday's prices. Barley is further declined 2s. per quarter; and both Pease and Beans, 1s. per quarter each. Oats are so abundant that the prices of this article are declined 1s. per quarter. There is a very heavy sale for Flour.

Monday, July 2.—During the past week, the arrivals of all kinds of

English Grain and Flour were tolerably good; and of Foreign Oats immensely large. This morning the fresh supplies of Corn from our own counties are inconsiderable, but more vessels continue to arrive with Foreign Oats. The few samples of superfine Wheat that appeared to-day, found a slow sale, and did not quite support the terms of last Monday, all other kinds are 1s. to 2s. per quarter cheaper.

Barley has declined 6s.; Beans, 5s.; and Pease, 4s. per quarter, from the terms of last Monday. Oats have been reduced in value 1s. to 2s. per quarter for foreign Feed samples, while good stout parcels are unaltered. The Flour Trade is heavy at no alteration in value. The quantity of bonded Corn in London up to July 1st, is about 280,000 quarters of Wheat, and 70,000 quarters of Barley.

Price of Bread.—The price of the 4lb. Loaf is stated at 9½d. by the full-priced Bakers.

Price on board Ship as under.

Flour, per sack	50s. — 55s.
— Seconds	45s. — 48s.
— North Country ..	44s. — 47s.

COAL MARKET, June 29.]

<i>Ships at Market.</i>	<i>Ships sold.</i>	<i>Price.</i>
59½.	28½.	28s. 6d. 36s. 9d.

Account of Wheat, &c. arrived in the Port of London, from June 25 to June 30, both inclusive.

	Qrs.		Qrs.
Wheat ..	5,686	Tares	—
Barley ..	410	Linseed ..	6,857
Malt	6,023	Rapeseed .	—
Oats	1,400	Brank ..	333
Beans ...	356	Mustard ..	—
Flour	3,053	Flax	—
Rye	2,128	Hemp	—
Pease	419	Seeds ...	7

Foreign.—Wheat, 3,878; Barley, 5,884; Oats, 77,048; and Beans, 3,247 quarters.

Price of Hops, per Cwt. in the Borough.

Monday, July 2.—Our letters this day from Kent, Sussex, and Worcester, state an increase of the vermin; the late showers have given additional sap to the bines, which affords nourishment to the myriads of lice which affect the plant; where the side shoots have made their appearance, they are followed by the vermin, and at present there is every prospect of a blight. Duty, 38 to 42,000*l.*; the market remains steady.

Maidstone, June 28.—The accounts we receive this week are somewhat contradictory, but upon the whole, we consider them more favourable; there are a great many grounds round here where the vermin is said to be much decreased; and the bines are growing, look healthy, and only want a continuance of fine weather. We hear but little either of the duty or trader.

Worcester, June 27.—The accounts from our Plantations are somewhat contradictory, but it appears clear that, in the generality of situations, the filth has increased, though a few yards (where the bine is weak) may be comparatively clean. Although the plant still exhibits considerable vigour, there is no doubt that if the weather should be such as to favour

the blight, our Plantation will do very little; if, however, the weather should favour the plant, a fair crop (though very much below last year's) may yet be produced. Business is very dull here; the average prices are 6*l.* to 6*l.* 10*s.* Our duty still at 6,000*l.*

SMITHFIELD.

Monday, July 2.—This market was extremely heavy on Friday, neither Beef, Mutton, nor Lamb, supporting the prices of this day se'nnight.—The supply of Beasts to-day is short: and though the weather is warm and somewhat unfavourable, the best Scots obtained 5*s.* 2*d.*, and choice Lincolns, 5*s.* A pretty fair trade in the early part of the day; but worse towards the close.—Choice Mutton was free in demand; the best pens of polled Sheep obtained 4*s.* 8*d.* and 4*s.* 10*d.*; and 5*s.* for Downs, which are not now in so great request. There never was a worse trade for inferior ewes than on Friday last. Lamb does not go off briskly, and our top price is made but in few instances. Very excellent Lamb is selling at 5*s.* 8*d.*

Per Stone of 8 pounds (alive).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	4	0	to	5 2
Mutton ...	4	2	—	5 0
Veal	4	10	—	5 6
Pork	4	10	—	5 6
Lamb	5	0	—	6 0
Beasts . . .	1,659		Sheep ..	20,490
Calves ...	232		Pigs ...	200

NEWGATE, (same day.)

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	3	8	to	4 8
Mutton ...	3	8	—	4 6
Veal	3	8	—	5 8
Pork	3	8	—	5 8
Lamb	4	0	—	5 8

POTATOES.

SPITALFIELDS, per Cwt.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Ware	7	0	to	10 0
Middlings.....	4	0	—	5 0
Chats	2	0	—	3 0
Common Red..	0	0	—	0 0
Onions, 0s. 0d.—0s. 0d. per bush.				

BOROUGH, per Cwt.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Ware	7	0	to	11 0
Middlings.....	4	0	—	6 0
Chats.....	2	0	—	2 6
Common Red..	0	0	—	0 0

HAY and STRAW, per Load.

Smithfield.—Hay....80s. to 95s.

Straw...40s. to 48s.

Clover. 100s. to 140s.

St. James's.—Hay... 90s. to 126s.

Straw .. 45s. to 54s.

Clover. 110s. to 135s.

Whitechapel.--Hay....84s. to 115s.

Straw...36s. to 42s.

Clover..90s. to 147s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, sold in the Maritime Counties of
England and Wales, for the Week ended June 22, 1827.

	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London*	62	5	42	10	32	1
Essex	60	10	38	4	29	0
Kent.....	61	8	41	5	31	7
Sussex.....	57	10	0	0	30	0
Suffolk	58	3	39	2	30	0
Cambridgeshire.....	55	4	40	0	24	6
Norfolk	57	0	37	6	0	0
Lincolnshire	58	7	40	4	22	6
Yorkshire	57	1	42	0	26	0
Durham	60	10	42	8	39	4
Northumberland	59	9	39	3	34	0
Cumberland	66	0	41	4	34	8
Westmoreland	65	1	47	0	37	10
Lancashire	64	1	44	2	31	3
Cheshire	64	3	0	0	29	7
Gloucestershire.....	58	3	0	0	36	10
Somersetshire	57	10	0	0	26	6
Monmouthshire.....	64	9	44	0	0	0
Devonshire.....	60	8	41	8	33	10
Cornwall.....	65	9	42	11	36	11
Dorsetshire	57	4	40	7	33	6
Hampshire	59	0	40	0	0	0
North Wales	69	7	46	11	28	9
South Wales ...	64	6	45	4	26	8

* The London Average is always that of the Week preceding.

Derby, June 30.—We had but a small show of samples of Grain at this day's market, but it was fully equal to the demand, and prices rather lower.—Wheat, best, 60s. to 64s.; Oats, 28s. to 36s.; and Beans, 54s. to 62s. per eight bushels Imperial measure.

Guildford, June 30.—Wheat, new, for mealing, 16l. 5s. to 18l. 5s. per load. Barley, 44s. to 46s.; Oats, 27s. to 35s.; Beans, 53s. to 56s.; Pease, grey, 54s. to 58s. per quarter. Tares, 10s. to 12s. per bushel.

Horncastle, June 30.—Very little business is doing in our Corn market. Prices nearly the same as our last.—Wheat, from 58s. to 60s.; Barley, 40s. to 44s.; Oats, 26s. to 30s.; Beans, 60s. to 64s.; and Rye, from 43s. to 45s. per quarter.

Ipswich, June 30.—Our supply to-day was very small, and prices were much as last week, as follow:—Wheat, 58s. to 65s. per quarter. No other Grain.

Manchester, June 30.—There has been very little passing in the Corn trade during the week, in consequence of the Millers, &c. waiting the result of the Warehoused Corn Bill. At our market to-day there was a good show of samples, which met slow sale, at a decline on Wheat of 1d. to 2d. per bushel of 70 lbs. Barley for grinding, 3d. to 6d. per 60 lbs. lower. Oats are in abundant supply, and prices gave way 1d. per bushel of 45 lbs. Beans are not plentiful, but are used sparingly, and have declined in value full 2s. per qr. In Pease nothing doing. The demand for Malt is rather improved, but the prices remain the same as last advised. Flour is dull sale, and 1s. per sack lower.—N. B. Now the Corn Bill has passed, it is the general opinion here that prices will not give way much.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, June 30.—We had a small supply of Wheat from the farmers this morning, for which considerably higher prices were asked, but the fine weather and the expectation that the new Bill will check any material advance, induced the millers to hold off, and they succeeded in buying upon nearly the same terms as last week. No variation in Rye. Barley in Bond is selling at 28s. to 32s. per quarter. Nothing doing in British Barley. Foreign Oats continue dull sale, and may be called 1s. to 2s. per qr. cheaper; but English Oats are very scarce, and sell at fully last week's prices.

Norwich, June 30.—We had only a very small supply of Wheat to-day, and the demand not brisk; Red, 55s. to 60s.; White to 64s.; Barley, nominal, Oats, 27s. to 30s.; Beans, 42s. to 46s.; Pease, 43s. to 47s.; Boilers, to 50s. per quarter; and Flour, 43s. to 44s. per sack.

Reading, June 30.—We had a very small supply of Wheat, which met a fair sale on much the same terms as last week. The highest price was 71s. 6d. per qr., by the Imperial measure. There were only two or three samples of Barley at market, which sold 2s. per qr. lower. The large arrivals of Foreign Oats at Mark-lane, near 50,000 quarters this week, occasioned a corresponding dullness here, and prices must be quoted 1s. cheaper. In Beans and Pease no alteration.

Wakefield, June 29.—There is a large supply of Wheat here to-day, and it being more certain that the Bill for the release of the Bonded Grain will pass into a law, the trade has been very dull at a decline of 1s. per qr. upon the best samples, and 1s. to 2s. upon all other descriptions. Fine fresh Oats nearly maintained last week's prices, but middling sorts are offering on lower terms. Shelling is dull sale at late prices. Barley is 2s. per quarter lower, and very little wanted.

COUNTRY CATTLE AND MEAT MARKETS, &c.

Horncastle, June 30.—Beef, 8s. per stone of 14 lbs.; Mutton, 6d.; Lamb, 7d.; and Veal, from 6d. to 7d. per lb.

Manchester Smithfield Market, June 27.—The supply of Cattle to this day's market was good, and of Sheep and Lambs abundant, but of Calves and Pigs very short. Mutton and Lamb have undergone a reduction of full $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. since this day se'nnight, and a great many driven away unsold. In Beef, Veal, and Pork, no alteration.—Beef, 4d. to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Mutton, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 6d.; Lamb, 5d. to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Veal, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 7d.; and Pork, 4d. to 5d. per lb., sinking offal.

At *Morpeth Market*, June 27, there was a short supply of Cattle, which met with very dull sale, at last week's prices. A full market of Sheep and Lambs; fat sold readily at a reduction in price; inferior stood long, and part were not sold.—Beef, from 6s. 6d. to 7s. 9d.; Mutton, 6s. 3d. to 7s. 6d.; and Lamb, 6s. 3d. to 7s. 9d. per stone, sinking offal.

Norwich Castle Meadow, June 30.—The supply of fat Cattle to this day's market was rather short, prices 8s. to 9s. per stone of 14 lbs., sinking offal: the supply of Store Stock was large: Scots sold at 4s. to 4s. 6d. per stone of what they will weigh when fat; Short-horns 3s. to 3s. 6d.; Cows and Calves, few good ones, sale flat; Homebreds, unless very good ones, the same. Sheep and Lambs in great abundance; Shearlings, 16s. to 26s.; fat ones to 40s.; Lambs, 10s. to 17s. each; Pigs plentiful, fat ones to 7s. 6d. per stone.—Meat: Beef, 7d. to 9d.; Veal, 6d. to 8d.; Mutton, 6d. to 7d.; Lamb, 6d. to 7d.; and Pork, 6d. to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.